

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL'S MASTERLY DEFENCE OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE BIRMINGHAM MIDDLE-NEW PRISON RULES—MINOR POLITICS—THE NAVAL PROPOSALS—MR. STANLEY—FARWELL DINNER

TO MR. WALLER—INTEREST IN MR. BOOTH.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

London, April 6.—Sir Charles Russell continued his argument before the Parnell Commission on Wednesday and Thursday, and then asked for an adjournment till Tuesday next, which the Court granted. He has devoted much time to an historical narrative of the condition of things in Ireland, which, in his view, made agitation and illegal organizations, and even some degree of crime, inevitable. His defence of the Land League is probably the best and most elaborate that has yet been addressed to the public. The League diminished, he urges, instead of increasing crime, and deserves, therefore, blessing rather than cursing. He defended boycotting on the same ground. Without boycotting, if you believe Sir Charles, other crime, or what he calls "serious crime," would have been more frequent. His speech has been a masterpiece of forensic art, and has been received with much applause. The general public, who seldom read forensic discourses, but has read summaries of this, and the more exciting episodes. Of these there have been many, including a fresh attack on the unhappy Attorney-General, for making sundry grave charges in opening the case which he did not afterwards attempt to support by evidence. The story that one passage moved Mr. Parnell to tears requires confirmation. It is difficult to imagine Mr. Parnell in tears.

It is possible, as things stand, that the Gladstonians may win the vacant seat at Birmingham. Tory anger is not yet appeased, and the Tories think that they have been tricked by Mr. Chamberlain and ill-treated by their own Government. They may, or may not, patch up some kind of an understanding with the Liberal-Unionists, but they do not now seem likely to enter upon the contest with any heart. "The rank and file have," says one of their leaders, "broken into revolt. They will not vote; they will not work. Disgust and resentment have taken possession of their souls, and unless some new basis of agreement is found, nothing but a miracle can avert a Gladstonian triumph." This, however, the Gladstonians do not themselves expect. Mr. Balfour went down to Birmingham last night and made a speech to the Tories. Under the influence of Mr. Balfour's eloquence they passed a resolution not to nominate a candidate against Mr. Albert Bright. Whether they will support him heartily is not yet clear.

Mr. Chamberlain has found it desirable to explain through the convenient medium of the interviewer his conduct with reference to Lord Randolph Churchill and Birmingham. There are, in fact, two interviews. In one he alleges two reasons for dissolving Lord Randolph from accepting the first being that he would give up a safe seat at Paddington, while an election for Birmingham was not certain. In the other interview, in another connection, he says that if the Conservatives persist in putting forward a candidate, there is no doubt that they will win the seat—a trifling discrepancy, due, perhaps, to hurry. The second reason was loyalty to the Conservative cause. This means that the Tories are not to count seats now or heretofore occupied by Liberal-Unionists. Mr. Chamberlain argues his case at length and with characteristic ingenuity, but the Tory wrath against him is not allayed.

Lord Randolph Churchill, whose conduct has earned him applause from all sides, has gone with Lady Randolph to the Leicester races, joining a large party at Gosnell, as guests of Earl and Countess Howe, to meet the Prince of Wales. Such are the consolations of English public life. His speeches, too, have appeared this week in two octavo volumes, edited and prefaced by Mr. Jennings, formerly of New York, now M. P. for Stockport. They will be read by their readers for their value as contributions to current political history, and also for the evidence they supply that the Tory party of to-day owes its credit, as the Tory Ministry does its existence, to Lord Randolph more than to any other single leader of influence.

Birmingham excepted, the politics of the week do not amount to much. The Home Rulers are exulting over Mr. Balfour's new prison rules. He was abused for maintaining the rules; he is abused for modifying them. The Liberals are perhaps right in regarding his new code as a surrender. Mr. Balfour, of course, declines to recognize so-called political offences as entitling prisoners to exceptional treatment, but their treatment will probably be hereafter in fact exceptional.

Lord Salisbury has had evidence of a little defeat in his own stronghold, the House of Lords, which chose the Earl of Morley, the Liberal-Unionist, nominated by Earl Granville, as Chairman of Committees, instead of Lord Balfour, whom Lord Salisbury put forward. The post is worth £12,500 a year. The contest was not political, but personal. The result, nevertheless, amuses the Opposition.

The Queen has returned, but the Queen's commands and goings have little to do with politics. "Mr. Gladstone has been dining with the little knot of members of the National Liberal Club who delight in being known as 'The Thirty-nine Articles'—a name, I presume, carefully chosen from Osmar. Mr. Parnell, who was not present, yet the dinner is supposed, it is hard to say why, to have some political significance.

It is, perhaps, more important to note that the House of Commons rejected the Anti-Naval proposals of a "peace-at-any-price" fanatic by three to one, and the Government are to have their ships. The Children-Gladstone financial attack on Lord George Hamilton's scheme has been repulsed, though by a majority of only thirty-three. They objected to pledging future Parliaments to money votes. "The ships cannot otherwise all be begun at once," answered Lord George. "Besides, we do not pledge future Parliaments, which can always refuse to vote money. All we do is to throw on them the responsibility of spoiling a great scheme of national defence once entered upon."

Mr. Gladstone does not quite believe in the necessity for seventy new ships, but prudently keeps close of the factious opposition which men like Mr. Cremer and Sir Wilfrid Lawson conduct with a right heart. He is, however, a purist in finance, and thought he had found a way to the British heart or to British prejudices by stigmatizing the Ministerial plan as "foreign finance." Lord George's formal resolution for spending a hundred million dollars, spread over seven years, was carried by eighty-seven majority. If the Ministry have committed any sins during the week they are redeemed by the decision to oppose Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's proposal to spoil Westminster Abbey by what he calls a "monumental chapel."

To most people Mr. Stanley and his admirable letter have been far more interesting than current politics. A comparison of dates is now believed to prove that the Arab story sent through the Times, of the alleged Enin Pasha's death, and capture last October, was a lie out of whole cloth. There is thought to be no other reason for doubting Mr. Stanley's safety than the ordinary policy of African travel.

Mr. Good Boleberry has found time amid his innumerable duties as chairman of the London County Council to make a political speech at Croydon. The speech is remarkable for something else than politics. Lord Rosebery is the first Englishman to state clearly the full extent of Mr. Bright's services to both England and America during the Rebellion. "I myself," he says, "believe it is very doubtful whether, had it not been for Mr. Bright, our relations with the United States could have altogether recovered their cordiality or been in their present friendly state. It was to Mr. Bright's clear view of the outcome of the contest and to the glowing eloquence with which he put that view before the country, that we owe the renewed and revived sympathies of our kin beyond the sea."

Sir John Puleston has consented to act as chairman of the committee for the farewell dinner to the American Consul-General. The members are Mr. Welles, Mr. Harold Frederic, Mr. Horton and Mr. Moffat. The list of stewards includes Mr. Irving, Mr. Russell Young, Mr. Charles O'Reil, Mr. Charles Wyndham, Mr. Charles Max, Mr. T. P. O'Connor and Mr. Henry White. It is intended to give the banquet on May 2, on a considerable scale, the number of guests to be limited to 200. Mr. Penfold, formerly in the Consulate, is secretary.

Rumors that Lord Tennyson continues seriously ill are still heard. They are happily without a better foundation than the past illness from which he has now almost entirely recovered. A friend who visited him this week at the Isle of Wight tells me that the poet seemed well and in good spirits, and talked with his usual energy and animation.

Mr. Booth's illness brings expressions of sympathy from many English friends, and from many who are not friends, but admirers of his genius. His visits to England made him as widely known and as thoroughly appreciated here as almost any English actor. There is a large English public which will look with sincere interest for news of his recovery.

G. W. S.

BOULANGER WOULD REPEAL EXILE LAWS.

A SPEECH FROM THEIR ABSENT LEADER READ AT A BOULANGER BANQUET.

Paris, April 6.—The Revisionist Committee gave a great banquet this evening, at which 1,000 guests were present. General Boulanger was to have presided. In his absence, Senator Naquet read a speech which had been prepared by Boulanger for the occasion. In it the General proclaimed, on attaining power, he would proclaim a general amnesty, and would abrogate the Exile laws, which, he said, a strong Government did not need. He denounced what he termed the miserable motives that had actuated the Government with respect to the rescinding of the decree of exile against the Duc d'Aumale. This action of the Government would have met with his approval if it had been dictated by a generous sentiment. He declared that he pitied M. Antoine, who was more the tool of the Opportunists. Regarding Alsace-Lorraine, he said it appeared to be a criminal offence to discuss questions relating to that province.

DONOVAN WINS THE PRINCE OF WALES STAKES.

London, April 6.—The great contest of the Leicester spring meeting, the race for the Prince of Wales Stakes, was run to-day. The stakes were £2,000. The race was for three-year-olds; the straight mile and a few yards. The race was won by the Duke of Portland's bay colt Donovan, by Galopin, out of Moverina. Mr. Abington's bay colt Pioneer, by Galopin, out of Newmarket, second. Mr. C. C. Viner's bay colt, Billy Minnie, by Ambalio, out of Miss Isaac, third.

There were fourteen other starters. In the last betting the odds were 3 to 2 on Donovan, 6 to 1 against Pioneer, and 100 to 1 against Billy Minnie.

BOBBERS ROUTED BY A BOLD OPERATOR.

Minneapolis, April 6.—The Journal's Winnipeg dispatch says: "Masked robbers entered the office of the Canadian Pacific and Dominion Express Company at Indian Head at midnight last night, placed a revolver at the head of W. H. Ross, telegraph operator in charge, and demanded the money in his keeping. Ross suddenly blew out the light and opened fire with his own revolver. The robbers made off without getting any booty."

CANADIAN PACIFIC LEGISLATION.

Ottawa, Ont., April 6.—It is probable that the session of Parliament will be prolonged by the arrangement entered into by the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company whereby the Government has agreed to build a line from New Brunswick, near St. John's, to Salisbury, a distance of 120 miles, provided the Canadian Pacific will operate it. This agreement disposes of the opposition to the Canadian Pacific bill by Lower Province Conservative members, but it is understood that the Opposition will oppose the expenditure of Government money on the work.

ALLEGED PLOT TO KILL THE PRINCE OF WALES.

London, April 6.—The Mayor of Leicester to-day received an anonymous letter warning him that a plot had been arranged to shoot the Prince of Wales when he attended the race meeting there to-day. Though the authorities placed little credence in the statement of the writer of the letter, they took every precaution to insure the safety of the Prince.

CAPTAIN WISSMAN TAKES COMMAND.

Zanzibar, April 6.—Captain Wissman, the German Imperial Commissioner, has assumed supreme command on the mainland, Admiral Denhardt, the commander of the German squadron, consenting.

LEAGUE LEADERS ACQUITTED.

Paris, April 6.—The Correctional Tribunal to-day acquitted Senator Naquet and Deputy Laguerre, Leaders of the League of Patriots, and two other members of the organization of the charge of belonging to a secret society, but imposed a fine of 100 francs each upon them for belonging to a society not authorized by law. The crowd outside the court-room received the announcement of the result of the trial with cries of "Vive la Ligue," "Vive Boulanger," and "Vive Droulede."

DEMANDS OF THE COLLIERIES REFUSED.

London, April 6.—The mine masters of Northumberland have refused to grant the 10 per cent advance in wages demanded by the colliers. There is no certainty yet as to the course the men will pursue in consequence of the refusal.

AGRARIAN CRIMES IN IRELAND.

Dublin, April 6.—The body of a woodranger named Gildow has been found in the River Nore at Kilkenny with the skull crushed. It is believed that the man was murdered on account of agrarian troubles.

CAPTAIN REIN REACHES VIENNA.

Vienna, April 6.—Captain Otto L. Rein, the new military attaché to the United States Legation in Vienna, has arrived here.

ATHLETES HAVE A LADIES' DAY.

A LARGE ATTENDANCE AT THE NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

letter as usual is high praise. Messrs. Raymond, Lester, and Lamont, J. H. Clark, A. Schroeder, W. S. Ouchane, Roland Molineux, J. E. Giamini, F. M. Hartshorne, J. E. Ward, Jr., G. E. Wood, and P. P. Lee won frequent applause by their difficult feats. The contest was a most interesting one, the doubling rings, tumbling, etc. M. J. Austin's skill swinging, the boxing of Messrs. Geor and Center, and the fencing of Messrs. Frank and O'Connor and Hammond and Shaw also won rounds of hand-clapping.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

BOSTON ROADS REACH AN AGREEMENT.

RAIL AND LAKE RATES TO THE WEST LIKELY TO BE MAINTAINED THIS SEASON.

For several years the trunk lines have suffered upon the opening of navigation on the lakes from the demoralization of rail and lake rates to the West. The Boston lines have been responsible for this demoralization, the Central of Vermont making a difference without consultation with the other New-England roads, and thereby leading to reductions by the Pittsburgh road, and ultimately affecting the whole West-bound traffic going by rail to Lake Erie, and thence by water to Chicago and other Western lake ports. Last season in particular this traffic suffered severely by the quarrels of the Boston lines.

The season this year, however, opens with the promise of stability. The first fleet will leave Buffalo for the West a week from to-morrow, and the railroads will begin to-morrow to take shipments for its departure. Representatives of the Boston roads have been consulting with Commissioner Pink on this subject, and yesterday it was announced that the agreement had been reached. The Central of Vermont will receive a preferential allowance of from 10 to 20 cents per 100 pounds less than the general tariff and the Pittsburgh and New-York and New-England routes will receive half the differential of the Central Vermont. This will establish the tariff as follows, the figures being cents per 100 pounds:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th
From N. Y. and Boston to Lake Erie ports.....	54	47	37	27	20	20
Differential allowed from Boston.....	49	42	33	23	17	17
By way of Cent. Vermont.....	10	8	6	4	3	3
By way of N. Y. and New-Eng.....	3	2	1	1	1	1

The Boston and Albany is the only Boston road left without a differential or lower rate. It feels some uneasiness because of the competition of the Pittsburgh road, which is feared. Commissioner Pink, however, is likely to modify the tariffs in case an undue gain or loss is shown. The Central of Vermont is believed by railroad men to assure the maintenance of rail and lake rates to the West, especially as the Interstate Commerce Commission has said that these compound routes are under the jurisdiction of the law.

EFFECT OF MR. CARNEGIE'S CHARGES.

Pittsburg, April 6 (Special).—Andrew Carnegie's talking about the discrimination in freight rates by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against Pittsburg, says this evening's "Chronicle-Tribune," is having its effect. A party of Chicago capitalists have been here looking for a site for a steel specialty plant, in which they would have invested one million dollars. They found that suited them, but before they left the city one of them said: "While we are fully impressed with the advantages of Pittsburg as to fuel, central location and transportation facilities, the charges made by Mr. Carnegie against the railroads will cause us to pause before making so large an investment in your city. If the discrimination is as great as alleged it would outweigh the natural advantages which Pittsburg possesses. We are sorry to find that Mr. Carnegie's statements are borne out by the facts, we will remain in Chicago, for the present at least."

DECIDING AGAINST THE PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, April 6 (Special).—Judge Arnold, as arbitrator, has decided against the Pennsylvania Railroad in the matter of its claim against the Philadelphia and Reading Company for \$200,000, and against the Northern Central for a like amount, on the ground that the latter company had no right to the use of the latter road's bonds. There will be no appeal from this ruling.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

Philadelphia, April 6 (Special).—The officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company returned this afternoon from their annual spring trip of inspection of the line. A member of the party said that the trip had been satisfactory. The company has already built extensively on the track.

Spalding's all-around-the-world baseball team, Chicago and All-Americans, after playing an exhibition game at Brooklyn on Tuesday, will start for Baltimore by the new line, over the Round Brook route and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

A COURT-MARTIAL FOR MAJOR ARMY.

ORDERED BY THE PRESIDENT TO MEET AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL ON APRIL 9.

Washington, April 6.—By direction of the President a general court-martial has been ordered to meet in this city on April 9 for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. The detail for the court is: Colonel R. I. Dodge, 11th Infantry; Colonel E. F. Townsend, 12th Infantry; Colonel John Mendenhall, 2d Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Lawton, Inspector-General; Major L. H. Carpenter, 5th Cavalry; Captain J. G. Turnbull, 3d Artillery; Captain C. C. Kellogg, 5th Cavalry; Captain J. M. Myrick, 3d Cavalry; Captain H. H. Hens, 3d Artillery; Captain G. B. Anderson, 6th Cavalry; Captain James Parker, 4th Cavalry; Captain Joseph O. Hara, 3d Artillery; Major J. W. Claus, Judge Advocate of the court.

This is the first time that any Major Army will probably be tried, on the recommendation of the Secretary of War, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

A BUST OF HORATIO SEYMOUR AT OMAHA.

Omaha, Neb., April 6.—Dr. George L. Miller, the veteran Democratic editor and politician of Omaha, has just received a bronze bust of the late Horatio Seymour. It is to be erected in a park of 500 acres near Omaha, owned by the doctor.

HOW STATESMEN SHOULD GROW THEIR BEARDS.

St. Louis, April 6.—The Sunday Post-Dispatch will to-morrow print interviews on politics with 500 women in different parts of Missouri. These interviews show that while Missouri is Democratic at every election, the majority of women interviewed are Republican in their sympathies. Only a few are Prohibitionists, and not more than 500 favor full man suffrage, but a number would be glad to vote on license and school questions. One woman, who, with her mother and sister, pays the taxes of an entire ward in town, cannot understand the justice of taxation without representation. Their ideal statesmen are Ingalls, Conkling, Bayard, Vest and Windom. One lady says: "Frances Folsom Cleveland is the greatest statesman of the day."

A lady in Kolla says that President Harrison's Cabinet is not with one exception, Proctor, and she remarks in regard to him that a man with whiskers and no mustache must be looked upon with distrust. Miss Elizabeth Harrison, also of Kolla, says of my family in the Republican party and despite the fact that I call President Harrison, Cousin Ben, I have never strayed from the path of republicanism. I am a staunch Democrat and I think Thomas Francis Bayard and the greatest American statesman next to Grover Cleveland."

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, April 6.—Captain F. Robinson, 2d Cavalry, has been granted eight months, and Captain R. H. Rogers, 13th Infantry, four months leave of absence. Captain Samuel McKeever, 2d Infantry, having been found incapacitated for active service, has been ordered to his home, to await retirement. A Board of Survey, to consist of Assistant Quarter-master G. H. Cook, Captain J. B. Guthrie, 15th Infantry, and Captain H. L. Haskell, 13th Infantry, has been ordered to assemble at David's Island, New-York, to investigate a deficiency in clothing and equipment in the fourth quarter, in 1886, for which First-Lieutenant Richard H. Stedman, 15th Infantry, is responsible.

MR. ROBERTS AND THE SUB-TREASURY.

Assistant-Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts yesterday returned another visit to the Sub-Treasury. Having been detained in the city by business on Friday night, he did not return to his home in Utica until yesterday. After receiving his mail he had a short conference with Treasurer Lyatt, and made a brief inspection of the Sub-Treasury. Then he prepared to return to his home, where he will remain until April 15, when he will assume his official duties, and will which date Mr. Lyatt will remain in charge.

AN APRIL SNOWSTORM.

TWO FEET DEEP IN THE ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS.

A DAY OF DISCOMFORT AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL—THUNDER AND LIGHTNING

IN VIRGINIA.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, April 6.—For the District of Columbia and Delaware, fair weather.

That was what General Greely predicted last night for to-day. It is understood that he made his escape before daylight this morning, while the rain was falling in torrents. Before President Harrison had finished his early breakfast snow had taken the place of rain, and the big flakes came down in such masses, and with such pertinacity, that before noon—well, winter had plumped himself down in the lap of gentle spring, with as much easy assurance and unconcern as if his posthumous return had been eagerly and fondly expected. He remained all day, and apparently enjoyed driving the sparrows and office-seekers under cover, and keeping them there; in covering the early flowers and foliage with ermine robes and filling the streets with filthy, sloppy slush, through whose shoals and depths an occasional office-seeker, more desperate and anxious than his comrades or rivals, alternately shuffled and waded. It was a good day for cabbies, but a bad day for cabbies' horses as well as for cabbies' passengers to whom a Bland dollar looks bigger now than a greenback with a big figure did three weeks ago. "Delegations" were well demoralized. A steaming overcoat, dragged trousers and "shiny gun" overalls, accompanied by a dripping umbrella, are not the habiliments in which a man, whom an office is seeking, likes to appear before the President, and a squad of men thus arrayed is not impressive, and yet the White House was not desecrated.

The rain which began falling some time before daylight, at about 9 o'clock changed to snow, and by 10 o'clock the snow was falling fast. The air was dense with great flakes driven before a strong north wind, but the weather being mild, it melted as it fell. Several times during the day heavy peals of thunder were heard and stray sparks of lightning frequently darted across the switch-boards in the telegraph offices. The telephone and fire-alarm wires throughout the city are more or less demoralized and telegraphic communication with the South and West is wholly cut off.

Pittsburg, April 6.—The heaviest snowstorm of the season prevails in this region. It began about 10 o'clock last night and has been snowing ever since. The snowfall was about eight inches at 10 o'clock this morning, but in the mountains the railroad men report from eighteen inches to two feet. Trains are all behind time, but no accidents have been reported.

Charlottesville, Va., April 6.—A snowstorm prevailed here last night and to-day. Heavy snow is reported from the mountains.

Charlottesville, Va., April 6.—A heavy snowstorm prevails here to-day accompanied by thunder and lightning. It is the deepest snow of the winter.

Baltimore, April 6 (Special).—Since 5 o'clock this morning a furious windstorm has prevailed in this region. For two hours this morning the snow and the wind made a regular blizzard. Toward noon the snow turned to rain and the streets were flooded. Reports from bay points indicate that the storm was severe on the Chesapeake. In West Virginia and Western Maryland, along the Blue Ridge, the blizzard was the worst of the winter. Snow covers the mountains at some points to the depth of fifteen inches, and telegraph wires are down and railroad travel delayed. In the Virginia Blue Ridge the April blizzard has been the heaviest since the late winter storm. The temperature dropped twenty-five degrees, and the summer shower changed to a violent snowstorm. Serious damage has been done to budding fruit-trees by the sleet.

RHODE ISLAND SPECIAL ELECTIONS.

ADDITIONAL REPUBLICAN MEMBERS RETURNED TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Providence, April 6 (Special).—The special elections today in Cranston, Johnston and Newport for members of the Legislature were favorable to the Republicans. In Cranston a coalition was formed with the temperance Republicans whereby the Senator and second Representative were named by them. These two were elected, but for the Representative named by the license wing there was no election.

In Johnston a like coalition was formed, all the old candidates withdrawing and two new Republican candidates, satisfactory to the Law Enforcement party, nominated. These were supported by all classes of Republicans and were elected by majorities of about 100 each. In Newport it was not feasible to form an alliance with the Third party, who cast only 150 votes on Wednesday, and the old Republican ticket was again put in the field. The Third party again cast enough votes to defeat an election. The Legislature now stands: Republican, 51; Democratic, 47; vacancies, 12. If the Republicans in this city, states to-night that the Democrats have made a plan by which they hope to capture the control of the Grand Committee. The Democrats already have a majority of 100 in the Grand Committee. That body proposes to unseat enough Republicans on the ground of bribery and to seat contesting Democrats. The Republicans retaliate by saying that there would be investigation into the election of as many Democratic Senators as there were Republican representatives unseated.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MAJOR J. J. McDOWELL.

St. Louis, April 6.—Joseph J. McDowell, a prominent iron broker of this city, was found dead in his office this afternoon. Mr. McDowell was on "Chang" this morning, and seemed in good health. He left the floor about 11:30, and went to his office, where he was found two hours later dead at his desk, with a pen in his hand and a lot of papers before him. Mr. McDowell was about fifty-five years of age, and was a native of this city, and a married daughter, who now lives in Texas. He was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, where he studied and practiced law. He entered the Federal Army at the outbreak of the war, coming out with the rank of major. On coming to St. Louis he was connected with the iron business of the firm of Garrett, McDowell & Co. Later the firm dissolved, and has since been J. J. McDowell & Co.

THE REQUESTS OF EDWIN THORNE.

Poughkeepsie, April 6 (Special).—The will of Edwin Thorne has been admitted to probate. It is said that he left personal property and real estate to the amount of \$4,000,000. He gives to Mary J. Thompson, his housekeeper, the interest of \$10,000 during her lifetime and to James Sheedy, his coachman, a house and lot at Washington Four Corners. The balance of his property goes on trust to his three daughters, Thomas T. Thorne, Christine Thorne and Orlene Thorne. The Thorne family farm with all the stock, Thorne, including the trotting horses, Thorne, Thorne, Thorne, Daisy Dale and Nid Desperandum, together with all the valuable brood mares and imported cattle, goes to Oakleigh Thorne. It did not take ten minutes to go through the legal form of admitting the will to probate.

A CONGRESSIONAL CENTENNIAL.

Philadelphia, April 6 (Special).—The Pennsylvania Historical Society this evening celebrated the one-hundredth anniversary of the organization of the British Loyalists, at the rooms of the society. Hampton L. Gow, in a delivery of address on "The First Congress of the United States."

IN BEHALF OF THE PARNELL FUND.

Philadelphia, April 6 (Special).—The Academy of Music was crowded to-night to hear a lecture by Charles W. Crooke, of New-York, under the auspices of the Clover Club on "Echoes of Erin." The proceeds will be given to the Parnell Fund.

SUICIDE OF A WELL-TO-DO FARMER.

Lehighville, Penn., April 6.—Henry Frauenfelder, a farmer, living near here, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself to a glider in his barn. He left a wife and four children, and in real estate, \$20,000. No cause can be assigned.

THE SISTER CARED FOR HER PARENTS, BUT HAD TO SUE FOR HER REWARD.

Chicago, April 6.—A novel suit has just been decided by Judge Clifford, after a litigation lasting several years in different courts. The case was that of Sorelia S. Alexander, an elderly spinster of Brattleboro, Vt., against the estate of E. S. Alexander, her brother, a wealthy Chicagoan, now dead. The litigation grew out of alleged breaches of agreements made by Alexander with his sister upward of twenty years ago. According to the statements made by Miss Alexander, and the evidence given by numerous witnesses, whose depositions were taken in Boston and other Massachusetts cities, she was at the time of making the first agreement—a teacher of music of acknowledged reputation and ability. Her brother was anxious to have her return to the house of their aged parents in Brattleboro, which, he thought, needed her care. He offered to pay her \$1,000 a year, or as much as she could earn by teaching music, if she would assume the care of the old folks. She accepted, and for a number of years took "care of them." About three or four years before the death of her brother, Miss Alexander was about to be married, when he wrote to her, urging her not to marry and not to leave her parents, but to stay with them. She agreed to pay her an additional \$10,000 if she would remain with her parents as long as they lived. With this promise before her, the wedding was declared off. Miss Alexander cared for her father and mother in their declining years. The old people were still alive.

A BROTHER VIOLATES HIS PROMISES.

THE SISTER CARED FOR HER PARENTS, BUT HAD TO SUE FOR HER REWARD.

Chicago, April 6.—A novel suit has just been decided by Judge Clifford, after a litigation lasting several years in different courts. The case was that of Sorelia S. Alexander, an elderly spinster of Brattleboro, Vt., against the estate of E. S. Alexander, her brother, a wealthy Chicagoan, now dead. The litigation grew out of alleged breaches of agreements made by Alexander with his sister upward of twenty years ago. According to the statements made by Miss Alexander, and the evidence given by numerous witnesses, whose depositions were taken in Boston and other Massachusetts cities, she was at the time of making the first agreement—a teacher of music of acknowledged reputation and ability. Her brother was anxious to have her return to the house of their aged parents in Brattleboro, which, he thought, needed her care. He offered to pay her \$1,000 a year, or as much as she could earn by teaching music, if she would assume the care of the old folks. She accepted, and for a number of years took "care of them." About three or four years before the death of her brother, Miss Alexander was about to be married, when he wrote to her, urging her not to marry and not to leave her parents, but to stay with them. She agreed to pay her an additional \$10,000 if she would remain with her parents as long as they lived. With this promise before her, the wedding was declared off. Miss Alexander cared for her father and mother in their declining years. The old people were still alive.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORS WANT TO BE CONSULTED ABOUT APPOINTMENTS IN THEIR STATE.

Chicago, April 6 (Special).—A Washington dispatch stating that the appointment of J. A. Montgomery to the office of Superintendent of Mails in the Chicago Postoffice was made by General Superintendent without the knowledge of either Mr. Wagonmaster or Mr. Clarkson, and in the absence of Mr. Wagonmaster, has caused considerable excitement among politicians here. Senator Farwell said to-day: "I am not objecting to Mr. Montgomery personally at all. I think he is a man that is in every way fitted for the office and will give satisfaction in it, but I don't like the way the appointment was made. I think I should be consulted about matters relating to appointments at my own home. I think the incoming postmaster should also be consulted. I think each of the Chicago office-holders will be allowed to remain his four years. In my opinion, that will be the policy of the Administration. I think it has been reported that the same difference is likely to arise between President Harrison and the Senators in regard to patronage as divided the late Senator Conkling and President Garfield."

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF BONDS.

HE WILL PAY IN THE FUTURE.

Washington, April 6.—Secretary Windom to-day verified the prediction made several days ago that he would buy 4 per cent bonds, if offered at reasonable rates, by accepting \$1,375,000 of bonds at that loan at 120. He also established the highest price he will pay for 4 1/2 per cent, by accepting \$25,000 of that class of bonds at 108, and rejecting offers amounting to \$1,033,000 at 108 1/4. It was learned this afternoon that the above rates, namely, 120 for 4 per cent and 108 1/4 for 4 1/2 per cent, will govern bond-buying operations of the Government for some time to come, unless some unforeseen disturbances should occur in the money market to require a modification of this policy. It is regarded as likely that Secretary Windom, in dealing with the surplus question, will confine himself for the present to the purchase of bonds without attempting any radical change in the system of National bank deposits adopted by his predecessor.

TO FORM A SCHOOL OF WEAVING.

With the object of establishing a school of weaving, a number of silk merchants and others interested in the development of the silk industry met yesterday afternoon in the office of the Hon. Charles F. Johnson, Secretary of the Senate.

William Strang, after the meeting had been called to order, said that the idea of establishing a weaving school had been talked of by men engaged in the silk trade for many years, but at no time was the necessity for the organization so apparent as at present. Max Jaegerhuber said that while the United States was second to no other country in the matter of elementary and classical training, it was even more so in the matter of technical education. The chief cause of this was that the steady flow of immigration brings up skilled workmen, and that the spirit of American independence objects to paternal government, such as naturally fosters trade schools.

Joseph Loth said that the average American young man was probably the most intelligent in the world, but he did not like, as a general rule, to learn a trade. He would rather be a clerk or an insurance agent than a skilled laborer. Mr. Loth thought that much crime was to be traced to the fact that young men were not trained to any trade, and that they had no means of earning a living.

Mr. Strang was appointed temporary chairman and Irvin Richardson secretary. The chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of five for the purpose of drafting a constitution and taking such other means as might be necessary to form a permanent organization. The committee will present its report in a week.

LOVES WHO STABBED THEIR SWEETHEARTS.

Stephen O'Leary, twenty-two years old, of No. 208 Elm-st., has been courted Sarah Kelly, seventeen years old, of No. 451 Second-ave. He called on the young woman Friday night.

The chief cause of